No. 13,073.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1895-TWELVE PAGES. .

TWO CENTS.

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Saturday's

Star contained 46 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 816 separate announces ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

the President's Message.

IN CONGRESS TODAY

REFERRED TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Reed Makes Some Suggestions in the House.

THE SUGAR REPEAL BILL

There was but a small attendance in the Senate today when that body was called to order by Vice President Stevenson, who has returned to the city after attending the burial of his daughter at Bloomington, Ill. Soon after the Senate chamber began to fill and before some preliminary business on the Vice President's desk was disposed of there was the largest attendance of Senators since the session began. The President's secretary was announced very soon and all knew he had the special message on the financial question. There was the utmost quiet in the Senate chamber while the message was being read, and Senators on both sides gave it the closest

At the close of the reading of the message Mr. Sherman (Ohio) suggesterd that the message be referred to the finance committee. There was some objection on the part of several Senators, including Messrs. Stewart and Harris, who desired that the message should lie on the cable, so that if Senators desired they might sub-mit some remarks upon it. Mr. Sherman's motion prevailed, however, on a viva voce

Unanimous consent was given to a suggestion by Mr. Harris extending the privi-leges of the floor of the Senate to the late secretary of the Senate (Gen. Anson G. Mc-Cook), who is now in the city.

A Deffeiency Inquiry.

The Senate agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart (Next, calling on the Sec-Department under the act of July 27, 1861; the amounts due them for expenses in-curred in raising troops as provided by or-der of the Secretary of the Treasury of February 8, 1893. The Vice President laid before the Sen-

ate the credentials of Hon. Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, re-elected to the Senate for six years from March 4, 1895. The credentials were placed on file. Mr. Peffer (Kan.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the kinds and amounts of money received in exchange for bonds med and sold under the refunding act of 1870. Objection was made to it and it

At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill came up, but by a vote of 20 to 24 it was displaced, and the consideration of the Ute bill was

THE HOUSE.

There was a good attendance on the floor when the House met today, in anticipation of the President's message, and members stood around in little knots speculating on its contents and discussing generally the treasury situation. Postmaster General Bissell was on the floor conferring with some of the democratic leaders. The House was not kept long in suspense. While Mr. Lynch (Wis.) was trying to get unanimous consent to consider a bill to quiet the title to certain lands in Wisconsin, Mr. Pruden, President Cleveland's executive clerk, apperfred and announced a message in writ-

Mr. Lynch's request was immediately objected to, and Speaker pro tem. Richardson laid the message before the House. As the clerk began reading the members took their seats and listened with intense eagerness to every word. Mr. Reed, Mr. Dingley and other republican leaders followed the President's argument as closely as did the democrats. When the reading was concluded there

ing from the President.

was a round of applause from the demoside, in which quite a number of republicans joined.

Mr. Springer's Bill.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, forthwith sent to the clerk's deskethe administration bill, stating that he would move the reference of the bill and message to his committee. Mr. Livingston (Ga.) moved as a substitute for this motion that the message be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union for immediate con-Mr. Springer said he was willing that the bill should go to the committee of the whole, but if it was referred to his com-

mittee he promised to call the committee tegether and secure early action. Mr. Reed's Suggestion.

"Under the rules," interrupted Mr. Reed, "this message should go to the ways and means committee. Do I understand that the chairman of the ways and means committee walves jurisdiction over it?"

"Part of the message," replied Mr. Wil-"would properly go to the ways and means committee, but the important por-tion relates to banking and currency, and

"It is not for us to insist," said Mr. Reed, as he turned to take his seat, "if the nittee on ways and means desires to

"The ways and means committee," retorted Mr. Wilson rather warmly, "is not going to abdicate nor shirk responsibility. but we are satisfied that the message should go to the other committee." Mr. Bryan (Neb.) and Mr. Bland (Mo.) at this point showed signs of opposition, and raised several points of order, which were everruled, and the message was referred

without division to the banking and currency committee. Mr. Bryan objected, howwhen Mr. Springer asked unanimous onsent that the bill go with the message to the same committee, and insisted that it be referred by the chair under the rule. The chair will refer under the rule to the banking and currency committee," said Speaker pro tem. Richardson, emphati-

This ended the first skirmish over the administration's second currency bill, and the House proceeded with its routine business.

The Tariff Repeal Lait.

After this was disposed of the House set aside next Thursday for the consideration of the District of Columbia business, and proceeded in committee of the whole with the consideration of the bill to repeal the differential duty imposed by the tariff bill on sugars from bounty paying countries.

Gessip About Capt. Mahan.

It is current gossip at the Navy Department that Capt. A. T. Mahan, commanding the U.S.S. Chicago, will, on that ves-

The Democrats Realize That They Are Interest Taken in Both Houses in Losing Their Majority.

> Angry Feeling Among Republican Senators Over Mr. Pettigrew's Course-Policy Outlined.

the President's message on the financial situation will have the effect of detracting somewhat fro a the interest in the Hawalian question that was last week so fruitful a topic of discussion in the Senate. It is conceded on all sides that the republicans were surprised and chagrined at the turn of things on Saturday when Mr Vest's resolution of confidence in the administration as to its Hawaiian policy was adopted by the narrow margin of two question: votes. They had not counted on the defection of Mr. Pettigrew, who voted for the Vest amendment and so prevented a

Under the parliamentary rule a tie vote would have negatived the Vest proposition, which was then before the Senate. By such a vote, likewise, any affirmative proposition would have followed. So that in a measure Mr. Pettigrew's vote in the affirmative on Saturday carried the confidence resolution through, but his vote with the republicans on their own proposition under similar circumstances would not have produced an affirmative result, the Senate still being a tie. Therefore, the withdrawal by Mr. Power, which was first cast in the affirmative with the democrats, merely strengthened the aid given by Mr. Pettigrew to the democrats. Had Mr. Pettigrew voted with the republicans and had Mr. Power followed suit, the Vest amendment would have been rejected by one vote, and consequently the republican proposition would have been adopted.

A Dwindling Majority.

This close margin is bringing home to the democrats the fact that they are losing their majority in the Senate. The replacing of Mr. Jarvis by Mr. Pritchard last week has brought the democrats down to a bare majority of one. As the Senate now stands today there are eighty-five members. Of these forty-three are democrats, thirtyretary of the Treasury for a statement of seven are republicans and five are poputhe estimated deficiency in revenues of the lists. These five populists are Allen, Jones government to pay current expenses be-tween December 31, 1894, and December 31, Wyoming will be been to be populated are Allen, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Peffer and Stewart. 1805, and if the \$153,337,579 cash balance in the treasury on December 31, 1804, will be sufficient to meet such deficiency. the treasury on December 31, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficiency; also to a motion calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the claims of the several states now on file in the Treasury Department under the act of July 27, 1891. vote, but are rather holding off until these two newcomers will give them thirty-nine voices in a total of eighty-seven. Of that total a majority is forty-four, so that the democratic forty-three will be just one short of an actual majority over all, while

still being a plurality.
Were it not for the fact that the populists are voting with the republicans on the Hawaiian business, the democratic po-Kyle is deeply interested in the islands, and Mr. Allen has announced himself as a radical annexationist. Mr. Peffer is fol-Stewart is voting against the administracause of his intense hatred of the finan-

It is held to be a significant fact that Senator Jones of Nevada, notwithstanding his letter of last summer, joining the populist party, is still being paired by the republicans as one of their party. This is thought to be a foreshadowing of an arrangement to be promulgated later whereby Mr. Jones will continue to act with the republican party.

Opinion of Mr. Pettigrew.

With Clark and Mantle present and the vote standing generally as it did on Saturday, the Vest resolution would be negatived by a tie vote. But there is a general feeling that Senator Power will be pursuaded to vote with the republicans, and efforts are being made to induce Mr. Petti-

grew to change his position.

There is a great deal of angry feeling to be noticed among the republican Senators whenever the vote of Saturday is mentioned. There is the greatest surprise ex-pressed on all sides that a republican should have gone so far contrary to the policy of the party in the Senate as to have voted confidence in the present ad-ministration as to its course toward Hawaii. It is pointed out that he could, per-haps, have consistently refrained from voting to commend the policy of the late administration or from voting to condemn the present one, but it is thought to be quite extraordinary that he should have gone to the other extreme to vote for the democratic policy toward the Hawaiian

The republicans are glad, in a certain sense, that the Vest amendment was tem-porarily adopted. They think that that will more than any other tend to keep the subject alive, and this is precisely what they are aiming to accomplish. They feel that continued discussion is the surest way to lead to a legitimate consideration of the annexation question. They still hope to defeat the Vest amendment by the rejection of the amended resolution upon its final passage and the adoption of a resolution to the contrary effect, and they count on the gradual disintegration of the democratic majority that is now going on.

IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Gen. Schofield Favors the Detail of

Regular Army Instructors. The proposition for the introduction of military training in the public schools of the country, under the auspices of the War Department, finds general favor among officers of the army. Gen. Scho-I have no objection to that committee tak-ing charge of it." field has given his indorsement to the prop-osition. He said, in reference to this subosition. He said, in reference to this sub-

> ject: "We could not do the country a greater service than to detail army officers to duty as military instructors to its youth. As the policy of this government is not to maintain a large standing army, the best course to pursue would be to give the youths a thorough knowledge of military duties. Then, in case of war, the recruits would have some knowledge of their duties and a little practice would be sufficient for all purposes."

The Supreme Court of the United States teday swanted the motion to advance the income tax cases on the docket, and set the argument for the first Monday in March. The cases are those of Charles Pollock vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Lewis H. Hyde vs. the Continental Trust Co. of New York, and the question raised is the constitutionality of the income tax law. B. H. Bristow and W. D. Gutrie appeared for the appellants, J. H. Choate being absent on account of illness; E. B. Erown for the trust companies and Solicitor General Maxwell for the government. The appellants urged that the administration of affairs of the internal revenue office will be served by having the question of constitutionality promptly and authori-tatively decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the government con-

Persenal Mention.

curred in this view.

THE HAWAIIAN VOTE A SPECIAL MESSAGE

The President Writes Congress on the Financial Situation.

HE URGES NON-PARTISAN ACTION

It is expected that the intervention of Some Obligations That Must Be Paid in Gold.

WORDS TO SILVER MEN

The President today sent to Congress the following special message on the financial

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the Congress the condition of our national finances, and in connection with the subject indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by the Congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hards of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury I am now convinced that its reception by Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different

legislation. With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of

our prosperity.

It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us today. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patrictic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammeled by the prefudice of partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation

to accomplish party advantage.

We may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties all our people in every station of life are con-cerned; and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party inter-ests as an excuse for permitting our presconclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions. to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision

a safe and reasonable protection. The Real Trouble.

The real trouble which confronts us conand constantly increasing in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations, grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the canceling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be so issued were authorized nearly five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages, they are made payable in coin, instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government. The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned.

It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without canceling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home. We have outstanding about \$500,000,000 of currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded; and curiously enough the law redeemed and paid in gold, they shall be re-issued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from th treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties, for profit or otherwise, see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than \$300,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption they are still outstanding. Since the 17th bearing debt has been increased \$100,000. 000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve. Two were made amounting to \$50,000,000 eachin January, and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than \$58,000, 000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$103,-000,000 in gold were drawn from the treasury. This made the second issue necessary. and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$69,600,000 in gold have been drawn from the treasury. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of government obligations or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

Conditions That Should Arrest Attention. The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention.

More than one hundred and seventy-two million of dollars in gold have been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipment abroad or hoardirg at home. While nearly one hundred and three millions of this amount were drawn out dur-ing the first ten months of the year, a

sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about sixty-nine millions, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked ac celeration of the depleting process with the lapse of time. The obligations upon which this gold has

outstanding, and are available for use in cumulate. Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for

been drawn from the treasury are still

certainly lead to misfortune and loss not only to our national credit and prosperity and to financiat enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and con-

The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than sixty-three millions of dollars, but it is not in gold, and there-fore does not meet our difficulty.

A Word to the Silver Men. I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold, as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of sol-

vency. I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follcw inaction or neglect to appreciate the neaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency ar-

Besides the treasury notes which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000, there will fall due in 1904 \$100,000,000 of bonds, issued during the last year, for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$600,000,000 of four per cent bonds issued in 1877. Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national henor and national solvency demands, we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and

while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety, and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely tanished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg Congress to give the subject irrmediate attention.

What Should Be Done.

In my opinion the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes, and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver, under the law of July 14, 1800.

We should be relieved from the humiliatof party inter-litting our pres-to a disastrous of issuing bonds to procure gold, to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations The real trouble which confronts us con-sists in a lack of confidence, widespread tiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We of present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are more salable. The Secretary of the Treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemd in gold they

should be canceled. These bonds, under existing laws, could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so le-posited, except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent interest, and which sell in

the market at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to take our circulating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the treasury, except for redemption and retirement, they should be canceled and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upward issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denominations of \$10 and upward should be replaced by certificates of denominations under \$10.

Duties to Be Paid in Gold. As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the gov-

ernment to be paid in any other form of money. I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embedied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or state banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Objection has een made to the issuance of interest-bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest-bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest, and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original issue of bonds, the proceeds of which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to \$70,326,250 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be \$9,145,000, dating from January 1,

While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligation already incurred on their account, these figures are given by way of suggestion that their existence has not been free from interest charges and that the longer they are the others. are outstanding, judging from the expe rience of the last year, the more expensive they will become.

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess

my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which turnishes a hope for the relief to the city of the course of the co improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinctination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every na-

tional obligation. GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, January 28, 1895

Metal Railroad Ties.

A protest against the denudation of forests in order to secure material for railroad ties is made in a report issued repeating the exhausting operation with by the Agricultural Department on the use shorter intervals as our perplexities ac- of metal railroad ties and preservative processes and metal tie plates of wooden ties. It shows that about 20 per cent of the railroad mileage of the world, outside the railroad mileage of the world, outside the United States and Canada, is laid on metal. Although progress in this direction in our country has been slow, the report says by the waning of forest supplies, and as the railroad companies begin more and more to assume a permanent and less more and less more to assume a permanent and less more to assume a

READY AND WILLING A CRISIS REACHED

Mexicans Would Pay a Special Tax for a War.

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES MANY OFFERS

Fourth Battalion of Infantry Going to Acapulco.

TO BE READY FOR INVASION

MEXICO CITY, Mex., January 28.-The fourth battalien of infantry is making preparations to move from this city, its objective point being Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, where it will be held with the other forces now there for the transportation by sea for the Guatemalan invasion if thus ordered.

Francois Varona Muras, the Cuban journalist who made such a vicious attack upon Mexico in connection with the reception of the Guatemalan minister by General Diaz, is supposed to have left Vera Cruz yesterday by steamer for Havana. Several influential newspaper men of this capital made a petition to Don Romero Rubie, secretary of state, asking official action against Muras. Getting wind of the matter he quietly left town without fighting any of the numerous duels which he

had returned to participate in. Appearances are that the pending Guate-malan war will not be as expensive to Mexico as was at first thought. The govern-ment has received many proffers of aid from wealthy citizens of the republic, and the mass of the people are so enthusiastic in their promises that these items, with the numerous individual appropriations, will very nearly relieve the treasury de-partment from material expenditure of an

extraordinary nature.

The country is ready and willing also for a special war tax, if the government finds

No Response Received.

It is said at the State Department that neither Mexico nor Guatemala has yet responded to the overtures of the United States government to use its good offices to secure a peaceful solution of the boundary dispute. One report is that the Mexican government has formally rejected the President's offer to mediate, but it lacks official confirmation.

Hopeful of a Peaceful Solution. Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, says in regard to the pending controversy between Mexico and Guatemala that he is and has always been a friend of peace. of the President fall on deaf ears as far He says he has done everything in his power to have this question settled in a class is cannot be determined definitely peaceful manner, and he favors peace, not because of any personal motives, but Lecause he considers it a calamity, a war between two nations of the same race and civilization, having the same interests and the same destinies in this hemisphere, and because for general principles he is against the use of force to settle international disputes. Senor Romero said that not withstanding that the news received seems to have a serious aspect, he still hopes that this unpleasant question will be settled in a peaceful and friendly way.

BEING FOUGHT AT DENVER.

The Andover Theological Controversy is Revived.

DENVER, Colo., January 28 .- The Anfought over in Denver. Rev. Dr. John P. Coyle, who came from North Adams, Mass., gregational Church, is the cause of the commotion. Dr. Coyle's answers to questions asked him at his examination preparatory to his installation plainly showed divinity of Christ and the full inspiration of the Scriptures, but nevertheless the council voted in favor of his installation.

Now, Rev. Addison Blanchard, who stoutly fought against a vote favorable to the new pastor, proposes to present the matter to his church, with a suggestion that it Congregational Society.

Rev. Myron Reed, whom Dr. Coyle was called to succeed, resigned his pastorate on account of a storm raised by his speaking of Christ as an anarchist. The fact that Dr. Coyle at his examination said Christ was the "supreme anarchist" has excited much comment, both in and outside the church of which he is pastor.

SNOW AND COLD.

Railway Trains Blocked and Drifts Forming Fast. WATERTOWN, N. Y., January 28 .- A terrific snow storm which has been raging here for thirty-six hours has blocked highways and railroad trains. A snow plow and two engines have been stuck in the drifts near Three-Mile Bay for thirty-six hours, the snow drifting in faster than it could be shoveled out. Passenger trains on that branch will commence running again tomorrow. Trains on the main line of the road are between two and three hours late. HENNESSY, O. T., January 28 .- A blizzard has struck Hennessy, continuing with great fury. The thermometer registers two degrees below zero. Much suffering pre-valls among settlers in the Cherokee Outlet, many of whom are unable to procure sufficient protection. Snow has fallen to the depth of three inches and has drifted several feet.

THE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. It is Said the Vacancy Will Shortly Be Filled.

The reorganization of the office of supervising architect of the treasury on the lines laid down by Secretary Carlisle is now complete, with the single important exception of filling the vacancy at its head, which has existed since the enforced retirement of Mr. O'Rourke of New Jersey. several weeks ago. There are strong inmade very soon. Secretary Carlisle has of | wise appropriated. late given some consideration to the matter, and has personally consulted several gentlemen with regard to the merits of a few of the leading candidates. There are over twenty-five applications for this office on file in the department, and the Secretary will have no difficulty whatever in

filling it.
Mr. John M. Carrere of the Carrere & Hastings of New York is being strongly pushed for the appointment by the architects of that state. Secretary Carlisle showed an interest in their representations, and accorded Mr. Carrere a personal interview one day last week. He has extended the same courtesy to several other applicants, so that the visit in itself has no special significance.

Indians at the White House. Representative Pickler of South Dakota

Secretary Herbert today received a telegration of Yankton Sioux Indians, in paint of only a short time when this saving of only a short time of only a short time

Immediate Action or a Suspension of Gold Payments.

Conservatives in Both Houses Active but Radical Silver Men Not Alarmed at the Situation.

It is recognized now in all official circles that a crisis has been reached and that action must be had at once, or there will be a suspension of gold payments. A decision of Mr. Cleveland to send a message to Congress today was reached only after he was convinced that even though this might be useless he could not afford to neglect the effort to secure legislation. It is felt in administration circles that nothing should be omitted to place the full responsibility on Congress.

One of the first things that greeted Secretary Carlisle on his arrival at the treasary today was the announcement that \$3,-000,000 more of gold had been drawn from the treasury this morning. The belief is that the run on the gold will increase steadily in activity and the fear is expressed in some quarters that there will be scarcely any gold left in the treasury at the end of the week. The outlook is for the suspension of gold payments unless the Secretary can negotiate another loan with-

Some time before Congress met this mornformed that a message asking authority for a low-interest bond issue and giving warning of a crisis in the affairs of the treasury would be sent in as soon as Congress should assemble. It was known too gress should assemble. It was known, too that an "administration bill" to carry out the recommendations of the message would be introduced by Mr. Springer as soon as the message was read. The matter at once excited intense interest and every one discussed what could be done. Evidences of activity were manifest among the conservative men in both houses of Congress, Congress, "because it must.

Radical Silver Men's Attitude. The attitude of the radical silver men still discourages the hope of action. They do not seem to join in the general alarm over the situation and show gratification at the prospect of a suspension of gold pay-ments. Publicly they speak rather by innuendo, but a number with whom a Star reporter talked this morning have declared that it would be impossible to frighten them into permitting action. One very prominent member of the silver circle in the Senate said dogmatically that the message would not accomplish anything. "We,' he said, speaking for a considerable fraction of the democrats in the Senate, "do not want any legislation. Let the Secretary use the silver." In other words, the suspension of gold payments on treasury notes is what they want, and the appeals

appear bright. Mr. Springer's Bill. The following bill, having the indorse-

ment of the administration, was introduced by Mr. Springer: An act to authorize the Secretary of the

Treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States notes, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to procure and maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States legal tender notes and DENVER, Colo., January 28.—The Antressury notes issued under the act of dever theological controversy is being July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," he is hereby authorized to issue to accept the pastorate of the First Con- and seil, at not less than par, in gold, except as provided in section two of this United States registered or coupon bonds, in denominations of \$20 and \$50, and multiples of said sums respectively, payable fifty years after date in gold coin of that he did not accept the doctrine of the the United States of the present weight and fineness, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly in like coin, and such bonds and the interest thereon shall have like qualities, privileges and ex-emptions as the bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national withdraw from fellowship with the First debt." Such bonds may be sold and delivered in the United States, or elsewhere, as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the government.

Sec. 2. That whenever any United States legal tender notes or treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold they shall be canceled and not received. and not reissued; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to receive United States legal tender notes and treasury notes issued under the aforesaid act of July 14th, 1830, in payment for any of the bonds issued under the preceding section of this act, and the notes as received shall be canceled

and not reissued. Sec. 3. That hereafter national banking associations may take out circulating notes in the manner now provided by law, to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure the same. But this provision shall not apply to any bonds now outstanding bearing interest at the rate of

2 per centum only. Sec. 4. That hereafter no national bank notes of a less denomination than ten dollars shall be issued, and as rapidly as such notes of denominations less than ten dollars shall be received into the treasury, otherwise than for redemption and retire ment, they shall be canceled, and an equal amount of notes of like character, but in denominations of ten dollars and multiples thereof, shall be issued in their places. silver certificates now outstanding, in denominations less than ten dol'ars, shall,

Sec. 5. That from and after the first day of July, 1805, all duties on imports shall til September 1880, when he was relieved. be paid in gold only, and all taxes, debts and demands, other than duties on imports, accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, treasury notes, United States notes, silver certificates or notes of na-

tional banks. inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections be, and they are hereby, repealed: and a sum sufficient to carry the provisions of this act into effect be, several weeks ago. There are strong in-dications that this appointment will be of any money in the treasury not other-

The Chicago to Return.

The San Francisco has arrived at Algiers, where the Chicago awaits her. The former is to relieve the latter vessel as the ceremony will take place in the port of Algiers. It is a rather simple affair. Admiral Kirkland, who commands the station, will formally transfer his quarters and his flag from one vessel to the other. It is expected that the Chicago will sail in a few days for New York, where she is to receive new boilers and machinery de-signed to materially increase her speed power. The cruiser Marblehead, now at New York, is under orders to report to Admiral Kirkland for duty on the Euro-

A Naval Constructor's Beath.

THE HOWGATE CASE

Jury Obtained and Taking Testimony Commenced.

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION

Defendant Appears Calm and Confident of Acquittal.

RELATING TO TELEGRAMS

After a lapse of more than fifteen years from the time of the committing of his alleged wrong-doing, Capt. Henry W. Howgate was today called upon to answer two of the ten indictments growing out of his alleged offenses. One of these indictments charges the ex-disbursing officer of the signal service office with having in October, 1879, embezzled the sum of \$11,800. The other indictment alleged that "at the same time Capt. Howgate forged the name of Treasurer Roswell H. Rochester of the Western Union Telegraph Company to an alleged bill for telegraphic tolls amounting to \$11,800." The two indictments are what are known as the new ones, having been returned since the apprehension of the defendant, last September. As they both grew out of the same transaction, they were consolidated on the motion of District Attorney Birney, and the trial di-

rected to proceed on both. The trial was called before Judge Mc-Comas in Criminal Court No. 1, and when the court was opened shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, the court room was greatly crowded. The defendant was attired in a. business suit of dark stuff, a turn-down collar, beneath which a small, black tie was neatly tucked, giving him black the was neatly tucked, giving him the appearance of a modest, unassuming business man. His nearly white beard was closely cropped, his hair, abundantly streaked with gray, being carefully brushed. He looked to be in the best of health, and as he sat comfortably back in his chair beside Messrs. A. S. Worthington and Jere M. Wilson, his counsel, his hands classed together in an easy manner. clasped together in an easy manner, the defendant's bearing was that of a man having the fullest confidence in a result wholly favorable to himself. After a short time Miss Ida Howgate, the defendant's daughter, entered, and, after tenderly kiss-ing her father, seated herself beside him.

Getting a Jury.

The government was represented by Disrict Attorney Birney and his special assistant, Mr. W. M. Lewin, and shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Birney announced his readiness to proceed. The other side stated that they were ready and the impaneling of a jury was commenced. The first twelve men called into the box were: Wm. H. H. Cissel, Alex. D. Tucker, Joseph Smothers, F. A. Beuchler, John H. Eubank, W. S. Tappan, Joseph Jennings, Norman Simpson, Wm. H. Cranston, Robt. F. Wright, Joseph Richardson and Wm. B.
Turpin. Upon an examination as to their
qualifications Mr. Turpin was excused by
the court, he having formed an opinion.
John G. Fidler filled the box, and the twelve men being apparently qualified to erve, the question of peremptory challenges arose.

Question of Challenges.

Referring to the fact that the defense had the right to ten peremptory challenges and the prosecution to three, Mr. Worthington asked the court to rule that the defendant should have the last challenge. Mr. Birney objected, stating the rule to be that the defendant should first challenge. Mr. Worthington denied that such was the rule, and Mr. Wilson remarked that the common law rule was that the prosecution should tender the defendant a complete jury, when the defendant for the first time

might challenge.

Judge McComas held that the defendant should first challenge. Thereupon, after noting an exception, the defense challenged Mr. Tappan. John Caspari was called, but having an opinion was excused by the court. T. Fisher Latimer was accepted, when the defense excused Mr. Jennings, John G. Burchfield was found competent to serve, but was challenged by the defen-dant. Thomas Kinslow took his place. The defense declined to further challenge, when after a long consultation with his associate, Mr. Birney expressed himself as satisfied with the jury.

The Jury Sworn.

Counsel for the defendant consulted long together, and finally announced themselves satisfied with the jury. Judge McComas then directed the jury to be sworn, as follows: Wm. H. H. Cissel, Alex. D. Tucker, Joseph T. Smothers, F. A. Beuchler, John H. Eubank, Norman Simpson, Wm. H. Cranston, Robt. F. Wright, Joseph Richardson, John G. Fidler, T. Fisher Latimer and Thomas Kinslow. Mr. Smothers is the only colored man on the jury, and Mr. Kinslow, the twelfth juror, is the well-known base

The jury having been sworn, all witnesses on both sides but the defendant's daughter were directed to retire from the court

room. Opening Address.

District Attorney Birney then addressed the jury. In opening the case to the jury on behalf of the government, District Attorney Birney explained that he would expect to prove that in 1876 the defendant was assigned to duty in the signal service office, and subsequently became the disbursing when received into the treasury of the United States, be retired and canceled, and silver certificates in denominations less till at length the weather bureau was ortical tended and canceled, and silver certificates in denominations less till at length the weather bureau was ortical tended and canceled, and silver certificates in denominations less till at length the weather bureau was ortical which was disbursed by the appropriated, which was disbursed by the defendant. He performed those duties un-Mr. Birney detailed the manner of sending in the monthly accounts of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the vouchers for their payment being in printed form,

each being chargeable to a particular appropriation. The vouchers came to the defendant, stated Mr. Birney, for payment, and the prosecution would endeavor to show that the particular voucher referred to in the indictments was one for fictitious services, that Mr. Rochester's signature had been forged and that the defendant had committed the forgery and thereby fraudulent-ly obtained the said amount of \$11,800.

Testimony Commenced.

Mr. Birney referred to what he claimed were similar unlawful transactions of the defendant, despite the objections of the defense, and called as the first witness for the presecution Capt. Robert Craig, counsel for the defendant reserving their opening until, as Mr. Worthington sarcastically remarked, "We understand the charges against the defendant and are able to perceive just what he is called upon to de fend."

Before Capt, Craig was examined, Mr Birney introduced in evidence certified copies of the army orders relating to Capt. Howgate's appointment for duty in the sig-nal office and weather bureau and his letter of resignation from the army in December, 1880.

Capt. Craig testified that he was a cap-tain of the United States army, attached to